2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Bellewood Water Association MD 0080006
Charles County, Maryland

We are pleased to report that the drinking water in your system is safe and meets Federal and State requirements. The following report is provided in compliance with Federal regulations and will be provided annually. This report outlines the quality of our finished drinking water and what the quality means. If you have any questions concerning this report or any aspect of your water utility, please contact Bellewood Water Association Inc. president, William Kyte at (240)682-5412.

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring that the quality of your water meets all local, State, and Federal standards and regulations.

Bellewood Water Association Inc. received 2 violations in 2012. DBPR monitoring was issued in October 2012, the system returned to compliance January 2013. Failure to produce a CCR(Consumer Confidence Report) by the July deadline was resolved July 13,2012. These violations did not pose any health threat to the water system.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lesson the risk of infection by microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791.)

The source of the drinking water for your system is the Patapsco Aquifer. An aquifer is a sort of underground reservoir or deposit of water that has been tapped by drilling wells and pumping the water to the surface for distribution. The earth between the surface (where sources of contamination occur) and this underground aquifer help to purify the water before it actually reaches the aquifer. This makes it easier for us to treat the water supply before we pump it into your water distribution system.

Ryland Hock routinely monitors the Bellewood community water system for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables on the following page show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, thru December 31, 2012. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily post a health risk.

Definitions

In this report, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Terms and Units Defined:

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water

TT – Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

AL – Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements for the water system.

ppm – parts per million: Corresponds to one penny in $10,000.

ppb – parts per billion: Corresponds to one penny in $10,000,000.

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using best available treatment technology.

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

pCi/l – picocuries per liter: A measure of radioactivity.

Water Quality Data Table

Regulated Contaminants	Units	Bellewood	Highest Level Allowed MCL	Ideal Goal MCLG	Sample Date	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Lead	~~ppm~~ ppb	~~0.004~~ 4	AL = 15	0	Dec. 31, 2011	corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	ppm	0.8	AL = 13	1.3	Dec. 31, 2011	corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Gross Beta	ppb	8.7	10	n/a	Dec. 8, 2010	erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	0.25	4	4	July 10, 2010	erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates	ppm	<.1	10	10	July 10, 2012	run-off from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks
Barium	ppm	0.27	2	2	July 10, 2010	erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants						
Sodium	ppm	15.9	not regulated		July 10, 2010	

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level "Detected"	Violation	Year Tested	Major Source
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	7	NO	2010	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic acids	ppb	60	N/A	4.27	NO	2010	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Radionuclides							
Combined Radium 226+228	pCi/L	5 pCi/L	0	1.7	NO	2010	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	pCi/L	50	0	8.7	NO	2010	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Lead and Copper in Distribution System							
Lead	ppb	15	N/A	4	NO	2011	Lead present in pipes and soldered connection dissolved into water
Copper	ppb	1300	N/A	.8 mg/L	NO	2011	Copper from pipes dissolved into water

* The Maryland Dept. of the Environment requires monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, is more than one year old.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and weather future regulation is warranted.

Lead in Drinking Water

If present elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Department of Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.